LESSON XIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 27.

A Comprehensive Review of the Quarter's Lessons - Golden Text, Prov. rvlii, 10. Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I .- David, King of Judah (II Sam. II, 1-11). Golden Text, Ps. xevii, 1, "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." The Golden Text points onward to the time when the kingdom shall come and the Lord shall reign, as stated more fully in Dan. vii, 13, 14, 27; Rev. xi, 15. The death of Saul and David's being anointed king over Judah were a foreshadowing of the beginning of the reign of Christ. The reign of Ish-bosheth, David's enemy, over Israel for a time is suggestive of the enemies who shall continue even after the beast, or antichrist, shall have gone to

LESSON II .- David, King Over All Israel (II Sam. v, 1-12). Golden Text, II Sam v, 10, "David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of Hosts was with him." The Son of David, the Lord Jesus Christ, will surely, in due time, reign over all Israel (Ezek: xxxvii, 21-24), and they will be a righteous nation (Isa. ix, 21). He will also be King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Rev. xix, 16) on the whole earth. He is patiently waiting His time. Let us meekly and cheerfully wait with Him and daily keep "Going and Growing" (verse 10, margin).

LESSON III .- The Ark Brought to Jerusalem (II Sam. vi, 1-12). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv, 12, "O Lord of Hosts, blessed is the man that trusteth in Thee!" It was David's way to inquire of the Lord in all matters, but he, like us, sometimes failed to do so and leaned upon his own understanding, or did as others. In this case he imitated the Philistines and got into serious trouble.

LESSON IV .- God's Promises to David (II Sam. vii, 4-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxi, 1, "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust!" When David was quiet in his kingdom and dwelling peacefully in his own house of cedar, it troubled him that the ark of God should be in a tent, and he thought to build a house for the ark. God, however, had other thoughts, for He says, "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord" (Isa. lv, 8). His are as far above ours as heaven above earth, and He surprised David by the plans He had for him. LESSON V .- David's Kindness (II Sam.

ix, 1-18). Golden Text, Rom. xii, 10, Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." David continued to pros-per, reigning over all Israel, executing judgment and justice, and he was preserved wherever he went (chapter viii, 14, 15). He has nothing but forgiveness in his heart for his enemies, and, for Jonathan's sake, seeks to find any of the house of Sami that he may show them the kindness of God. May we, like Mephibosheth, dwell in Jerusalem (city of peace) and eat continually at the King's table.

LESSON VI .- David's Victories (II Sam. x, 8-19). Golden Text, Ps. xxvii, 1, "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear." This is the record of one of the Lord's victories for David, in which 40,700 Syrians were slain. When Israel people who could stand against them, for the Lord fought for them, but when they failed to walk with Him He allowed their enemies to prosper and overcome them. We would have more victories over our enemies, the world, the flesh and the devil, if we relied upon the Lord to fight for us, remembering "Thine is the power."

LESSON VII.-David's Confession and Forgiveness (Ps. xxxii, 1-11). Golden Text, Ps. li, 10, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me!" There is nothing more dangerous than ease and idleness, for then the devil is very busy. David in time of war was at home at ease when he was led into this great sin, and there was no peace to him till it was confessed and forgiven. One has said that confession is the lance which relieves the festering wound. If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness, but whose covereth his sins shall not prosper (I John i, 8-10; Prov. xxviii, 13).

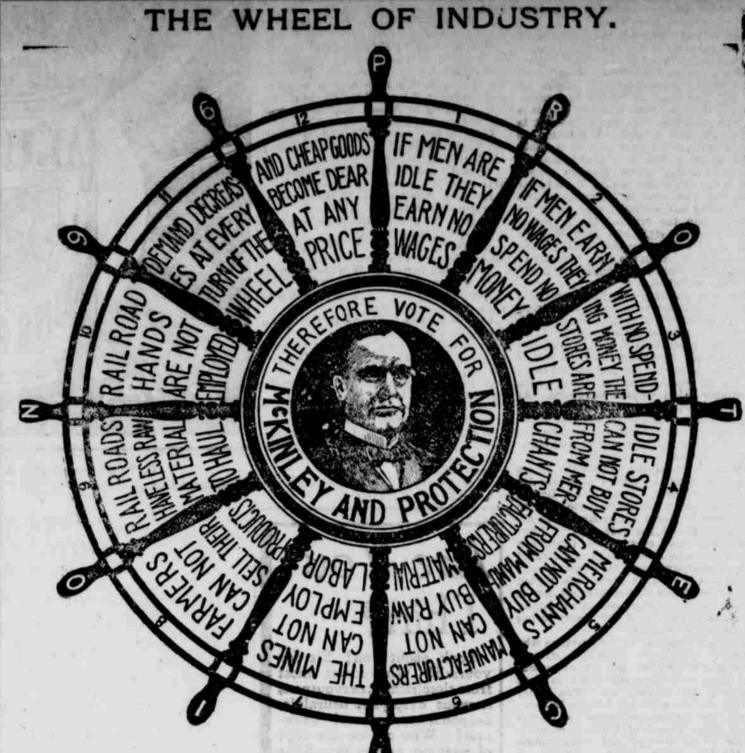
LESSON VIII.—Absalom's Rebellion (II Sam. xv, 1-12). Golden Text, Ex. xx, 12, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." It does not seem possible that a son could treat his father as Absalom treated David, and yet it is but a sample of our treatment of God. He says, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me" (Isa. i, 2). And long afterward he had to say, "If, then, I be a father, where is mine honor?" (Mal. 1, 6). As to our Lord Jesus, we know that His own to whom He came, instead of receiving Him, they killed Him.

LESSON IX.-Absolom's Defeat and Death (II Sam. xviii, 9-17, 32, 33). Golden Text, Ps. 1, 6, "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous, but the way of the ungodly shall perish." Who can tell what it means to perish? It is not the death of the body. for we are told not to fear that, but it is the destruction of body and soul in hell, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. Math. x, 28; Mal. ix, 44. David would gladly have died for his son, for he was ready to meet God, but Absalom was not. See how in due time the transgressor is sure to come to his end.

LESSON X .- David's Love For God's House (I Chron. xxii, 6-16). Golden Text, Ps. lxxxiv, 4: "Blessed are they that dwell in Thy house. They will be still praising The Lord Jesus is the true Solomon, Prince of Peace, and Jedidiah, be-loved of the Lord (verse 9 and II Sam. xii, 25), for where He reigns there shall be peace and quietness unto Israel. The prosperity of Solomon's reign is very suggestive of the glorious millennial days that are coming, while the time of David is rather suggestive of the beginning of those

LESSON XI.-David's Gratitude to God (II Sam. xxii, 40-51). Golden Text, II Sam. xxii, 2, "The Lord is my rock and my fortress and my deliverer." Whether it was the words that David wrote as the sweet psalmist of Israel (chapter xxiii, 1-2) or the victories he gained over his enemies (verse 41), he acknowledged that it was all of God, who girded him with strength.

LESSON XII. - Destructive Vices (Prov. xvi, 22-33). Golden Text, Prov. xvi, 25, There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death." Man's way is to live unto himself (verse 26), and then he is of course at strife with all who come in his way or interfere with him. The godly man is humble, unselfish, seeks not his own and lives unto God if only he may honor Him. With him the work of righteousness is peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever (Isa. xxxii, 17).
"He that hath the Son of God hath life; he that hath not the Son of God hath notlife."



FOLLOW IT AT EVERY TURN, BEGINNING WITH NO. 1.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTORING OF A DIS- of about 53 cents for every 87114 grains EASED PATIENT.

But One Remedy For All National Ills and Atlments-Now Prescribing a New and Deadly Drug-The Political Quack Is as Likely to Kill as to Cure.

There was a certain quack doctor in the late war of whom it is said that he knew how neither to diagnose a patient's case correctly nor to prescribe the necessary remedy for the proper walked with God, there was no king or treatment of the same. When he sup- and much less about prescribing the posed a patient to be afflicted with a proper remedy to bring about its speedy the balance of trade in our favor had fever, he gave him blue pills; when he convalescence. Howard KIMMEL supposed another to have the smallpox, he gave him blue pills, or if he found another suffering with the toothache his great cure all was blue pills. In a word, whatever might be the disease, he had but one remedy for it-viz, blue pills. By this unskilled method of giving the wrong medicine instead of curing his patients he often killed many of them, and thus became unpopular and was compelled to go out of the business.

> So it is with our free traders who furnish us a parallel case with that of the quack doctor, in which they are the quacks and our country is the patient. They have but one remedy for all countries and for all diseases of the country. It is immaterial to them whether a country is large or small; whether its climate is wet or dry, warm, cold or temperate; whether its pursuits are agricultural, manufacturing, commercial. mining, grazing or whatever they may be; they have but one remedy-viz, free trade.

Soon after the last presidential election, when it was learned that all three branches of our national government had gone Democratic, the fear of free trade originated our present panic, which is continued by the reality of the same economic system. The quacks first said it was caused by the Sherman law. So the Republicans helped the Democrats to repeal this compromise law, but the quacks found that times got no better. They next said it was the McKinley bill, so they gave us the Wilson free trade bill instead and find that times are still worse. Thus they have been treating their patient for more than three years with no improvement whatever. It has been waiting patiently for the quacks' time to expire so as to again employ its old reliable physicians (the Republicans) who always kept it in a healthful and flourishing condition.

But the major part of the quacks, seeing that they are about to lose their papill free trade, now propose to add to Kinley. this obnoxious prescription the poisonone drug of silver inflation. They hope thereby to obtain the treatment of the case for four years longer, but, unfortunately for the prescribers, their patient tried this last ingredient from 1792 to 1873, a period of 81 years, and in that time experienced three severe panics whose respective dates are as follows: 1817-24, 1832-42, 1857-61, during free trade, it was only 9 cents, a loss which three periods we had both free trade and free silver. Now, if free silver is a remedy for panics and a preventive of their occurrence, why did we have three of them under the free and unlimited coinage of silver? Again, if free silver is a preventive of the occurrence of panics, why did we have the severest one that ever afflicted our great nation under the compromise bill known as the Sherman law, which authorized the secretary of the treasury to purchase 4,500,000 onnces of silver each month, which was

a long step toward free silver? The fact is that it was free trade that caused all these panies, and the cause must be removed before a cure can be brought about. The free and unlimited ton C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of coinage of silver would be a boon to the Statistics.

THE BLUE PILL CURE. rich bankers and to the millionaires, for they could purchase silver bullion in the markets of the world at the rate (the amount of silver in a dollar), have it coined into silver dollars and thus clear about \$47 on the \$100, or realize a profit of about 47 per cent on their investment. At the same time the purchasing power of the silver dollar would diminish and thus make the condition of the poor laboring man still harder

than free trade already made it. So it is very evident, indeed, that the free trade inflationists know but little about diagnosing their patient's case

That Crown of Thorns

Tiffin, O.



The Purpose of Protection.

Let England take care of herself, let France look after her interests, let Germany take care of her own people, but in God's name let Americans look after America! Every day's labor upon the foreign products sent to the United States takes one day's labor from American workingmen. I would give the day's labor to our own, first, last and all the time, and that policy which fails in this is opposed to American interests. To secure this is the great purpose of a

Condition Confronts His Theory. Whether the tariff on wool has raised the price of wool to the sheep grower above the point it would have reached without a tariff is a question which has been discussed rather than settled.—Hon. William J. Bryan.

Oh, no! The average price of American wool in 1891, under protection, was 17 cents per pound. In 1895, under of 8 cents on every pound of American wool clipped by an American farmer from an American sheep.

Bryan's Gall.

Bryan, the free trader, says that protection is "the most vicious political principle that has ever cursed this country." Yet he will shortly be soliciting the votes of wage earners who have been idle or only partially employed because of the destruction of protection by Bryanites. Some people have a superabundance of gall.

Will Return With Protection.

Confidence and stability are the two factors yet to be obtained. - Worthing-

WHY OUR DEBT GREW

TREASURY LOSSES UNDER DEMO-CRATIC TARIFF.

Decrease In Favorable Trade Balance Under Free Trade-Money That Should Have Been Circulated at Home - Protection Means Individual Prosperity.

A published statement of our imports and exports during the first 22 months of the McKinley and Gorman tariffs, and another statement of the treasury receipts during the same periods, show first that in our foreign trade relations been \$245,000,000 during the McKinley tariff period, and only \$150,000,000 under the Gorman tariff. In round numbers our favorable trade balance decreased by \$95,000,000 under the existing Democratic tariff in 22 months.

The other exhibit of treasury receipts showed a national income of \$102,000,-000 less during the first 22 months of the Gorman tariff than during the corresponding McKinley tariff months. The exact figures are as follows:

First 22 months of McKinley Gorman tariff. tariff.

Foreign trade balance in

States treasury. 660,420,350 558,144,559 This takes no account of the treasury department's stagnation when the threat of free trade was hanging over the country and there was a treasury deficit of \$72,325,448 during the Democratic fiscal year ending July 80, 1894.

But the above table shows a further treasury loss of \$102, 275, 791 during the subsequent 22 months, after the enactment of the "tariff for revenue only." Including the previous fiscal year, the total treasury deficiency under the Democratic administration, from July 1, 1893, to July 1, 1896, has been \$147,-463,028.

As already stated, the Gorman tariff loss in our favorable trade balance, as compared with the similar McKinley tariff period, was \$94,280,652. Therefore we have the following combined losses of Democracy:

Treasury loss under Democratic ad-man tariff months...... 94,280,652

These figures approximate so closely the amount (\$262,329,630) by which the national debt has been increased under this Democratic administration since March 1, 1898, that it is evident that the financial straits of the country have been due, solely and exclusively, to the threat of free trade and the "miserable makeshift" that the Democratic

party gave us. Had the McKinley protective tariff been maintained there would have been no loss of \$147,000,000 in our national revenue. Had the McKinley tariff been maintained there would have been no loss of \$95,000,000 of gold sent out of the country to pay that extent of unfavorable trade balance brought about by the Gorman tariff. Had the McKinley tariff been maintained the \$95,000,-000 of gold would have been circulated among our own people at home, the treasury would have received \$147,000,-000 more money to meet its obligations, there would have been no financial panic and no necessity for increasing the national debt, which increase is, therefore, directly traceable to Democratic tariff tinkering.

McKinley the Keystone.

Prosperity will come only with increased business. Increased business will come only with increased revenue. Increased revenue will come only with protection. Protection will come only with Republicanism. Republicanism will come only with McKinley .- New York Press.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restered to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrb, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarch) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarch Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c

LECAL NOTICES.

PREBATE CROER FOR HEARING

At a session of the probate court for said county, held at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the tilst day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-siz.

Present, Hou. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

In the matter of the estate of Elijah Bulhand, George Williams, as administrator of said estate,

comes into court and represents that he is now pre-pared to render his final account as such adminispared to render his that account as such administrator and flies the saffe.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are

and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of bearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT, 6614069

Notice for Hearing Claims.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren—ss.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of the
Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, made on
the 18th day of September, A.D. 1896, six months from
that date were allowed for creditors to present their
claims against the estate of Alvira Hanold
late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors
of said deceased are required to present their claims
to said Probate Court, at the probate office, in the
village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance,
on or before the 22d day of March next, and
that such claims will be heard before said Court on
Monday, the 21st day of December, and on Monday, the 22st day of March next, at 10 o'clock in
the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated Paw Paw, Sept. 18th. A. D. 1896.
66:5570 BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN SALE. -- In the matter of the estate of Blanch 1. Harris, minor.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue and authority of a license granted to me by the probate court for the county of Kent, state of Michigan, I will sell tor the county of Keut, state of Michigan, I will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw. Michigan, on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of said minor. Blanch I. Harris, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of the south half of lots one (1) and four (4), block number twenty-six (26), in the village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan.

E. H. SHOWERS, Guardian of said Minor.

Guardian of said Minor. Dated, September 21st, 1896.

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT, State of Michigan: County of Van Buren - ss. Probate Court for said

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office in the village of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 14th day of September. in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six: Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Alvin T. Drake, deceased.

Lawrence N. Drake, as executor of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now pre-pared to render his final account as such executor

pared to render his final account as such executor and files the same.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 12th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased,

and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in the TRUE NORTHERNER, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren,

for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of tearing. 65t4o68) BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

EXECUTION SALE.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, ssued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, bearing date Sept. 8, 1896, and to me di-Michigan, bearing date Sept. 8, 1896, and to me di-rected and delivered, wherein Simon Brothers are plaintiffs and Jennie Cohn is defendant, I have seized and levied upon the following described real estate, situated in the township of Decatur, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, belonging to said Jennie Cohn, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land known as sub-division of lots No (19) nineteen and (20) twenty in block "C" in the village of Decatur, commencing on Phelus street at the nineteen and (20) twenty in block "C" in the village of Decatur, commencing on Phelps street at the south-east corner of lot owned by Samuel Rich, running thence along Phelps, southerly (27½) twenty-seven and one-half feet, thence westerly to the line of said lots, thence northerly (27½) twenty-seven and one-half feet, thence easterly to the place of beginning on Phelps street. All of which said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I will expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the tront door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on Saturday the 31st day of October, A D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said execution.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 8th day of Sept., 1896.
EMMETT E, THOMAS,
5t7o71] Deputy Sheriff of said County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in chancery in and for the county of Cass and state of Michigan, bearing date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1896, and to the sheriff of the county of Van Buren directed and delivered, wherein Mary A. Reynolds is complainant and Ansel E. Reynolds is defendant, I did, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1895, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said Ansel E. Reynolds in and to the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: The east half (½) of the northwest quarter (¾) of section twenty-eight (28) and the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¾) of section thirty-three (33) and a twenty-eight (28) and the south has a strip of land two (2) rods wide off the south side of the north half (%) of the south-west quarter (\(\frac{1}{2}\)) of section fifteen (15), all in town three (3) south of range sixteen (16) west; and also village lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in in town three (3) south of range sixteen (10) west, and also village lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block four (4), lots four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block three [3], and lots three [3] and four [4] in block six [6], and all of blocks five [5], seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10], eleven [11], twelve [12] and thirteen [13], all on Reynolds' addition to the village of Hartford, Van Buren county, Michigan, excepting lots one [1] and two (2) in block thirteen [13] and the east half [4] of lots three [3] and four [4] in block twelve [12]; all of which said above described lands and premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant, as specified and set forth in said writ of fieri facias, together with laterest and costs thereon and the legal expenses of such sale. I shall expose for sale and sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in and for said county of Van Buren, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forencon of said day. of said day. Dated at Paw Paw, Michigan, this 15th day of

August, A. D. 1896. NATHAN THOMAS, Under Sheriff, CHAS. E. SWEET and HOWELL & CARR.

6170671 Complainant's Solicitors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTCACE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the Ish day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Ormanda Cooper of Hartford, Michigan, to David Conklin of the same place, which said mortgage was on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1895, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 54 of mortgages on page 335; and which said mortgage was thereafter, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1895, duly and regularly sasigned by the said David Conklin to D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, by an instrument in writing; which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Van Buren county. Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1895, in liber 58 of mortgages on page 474. And whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum thereof and interest thereon, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents (\$177.45), and the costs of this proceeding to be added thereto, including an attorney fee of fifteen dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so claimed to be due, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such case made and provided, we shall, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1396, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Van Buren,) sell at public vendue, to the hignest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the legal costs of this proceeding and sale, including the attorney fee atoressid.

The premises to be ac sold are known and described as follows: Lot number five (5) of Martha Bridge's addition to

Dated July 28, 1896. D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY, Shil3o7e] Assignee of Mortgage Heckert & Chandler, Att'ys for Assignee.

NOTICE OF DRAIN LETTING.—Notice is hereby given, that I, George Mutchler, County Drain Commissioner of the county of Van Buren, state of Michigan will, on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1896, at the east end of Buskirk drain, in said County of Van Buren at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the construction of a certain drain know and designated as "Buskirk Drain." located and established in the said County of Van Buren, and described as follows, to-wit:

established in the said County of Van Buren, and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing 23 links south of the north-east corner of section 5 of township of PawPaw, thence running west along town line road 75 chains.

Said job will be let by sections. The section at the outlet of the drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate secupity for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is further hereby given, that at the time and place of said letting, or at such other time

and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the drain com-missioner aforesaid, may adjourn the same, the assessment for benefits and the lands comprised within the "Buskirk Drain Special Assessment District," will be subject to read the lands. District," will be subject to review.

The following is a description of the several tracts or parcels of land constituting the special assessment district of said drain, viz:

Town 3 South Range 14 West. N 14 n w 14 sec. 5; s e 14 n w 14 sec 5; n 14 n e 14 ex. w 14 sec 5; s e 14 n e 14 sec. 5; s w 14 n e 14 sec. 5; n w 14 sec. 5; n w 14 sec. 5. Town 2 South Range 14 West.

Town 2 South Range 14 West.

Sign will see, 32; Sign will swill see, 32; will
ne bas will see, 32; eight held swill see, 32; will
seigh see, 32; eight will see, 32; eight seigh
see, 32; seight held see, 32; swill ne la see, 32,
Dated this 7th day of September A. D. 1896
GEORGE MOTCHLER,
County Drain Commissioner of the County of
Van Buren. 165tz

MORTGACE SALE.—Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain
indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of
May, A. D. 1892, executed by J. De Witt Congdon
and Josephine Congdon his wife, of Chicago, Illinois,
to Charles E. Smith of Kalamazco, Michigan, which

said mortgage was on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1892, filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 38 of mortgages on page 5%.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrear for the space of sixty days, then after said sixty days have clapsed, the principal sum thereof, at the option of the second party, his executors, administrators or assigus, should become due and payable immediately.

And whereas \$35 of the interest accrued and became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1896, and said sum nor any part thereof has yet been paid but the whole sum thereof is due, payable and in arrear and more than sixty days have clapsed since the same became due, payable and in arrear, now therefore, the said Charles E. Smith, the owner of said mortgage, has and does declare the whole amount of the principal sum thereof to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable immediately. has and does declare the whole amount of the principal sum thereof to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five Hundred and Forty-one Dollars and Forty-four Cents [5511.44], and the cost of this proceeding to be added thereto; and no suit at law or proceeding to the control of the process of th ing in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part there-

of.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall on Saturday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north front door of the court house for the county of Van Buren inthe village of Pay Faw, Michigan, [that being the place for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county] sel to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the legal costs of this proceeding and of said sale. The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Waverly, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: The east twenty acres of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, town two south twenty acres of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, town two south of range fourteen west 'exclusive of burial ground' together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 13th day of July, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES E. SMITH.

E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE.

Attorneys for Mortgagee. [56068.]

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren—se.—
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the
probate court for the county of Van Buren, made on
the 12th day of September, A. D., 1896, six months
from that date were allowed for creditors to present from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Susan Taylor Bacon late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said probate court, at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance, on or before the 18th day March of next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Monday, the 14th day of December and on Monday, the 16th day March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, Paw Paw, Sept. 12th, A. D., 1896. 65t5069
BENJ, F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

PROBATE ORDER.—State of Michigan
County of Van Buren—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county
of Van Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the
village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of
September, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-six.

Present Hon Benamin F. Henker

September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Elmer E. Markle, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly vertised, of Anna May Markle, widow of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that administration of said estate may be granted to John Mitchell or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 5th day of October, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitions give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT.

Judge of Probate.